

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IX.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

No. 1.

QU'APPELLE.

R. MOLLOY, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, Hides, Skin and Carriage Painter, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly executed.

A. PATTERSON, Real Estate Agent, Describes Farm Lands for Sale. Office Progress Printing Office.

CITY MEAT MARKET. Fresh Meat at lowest prices. W. H. Bell, Proprietor.

D. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

G. H. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, for the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my office, or at the Progress Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

W. M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

R. E. SMITH, QU'APPELLE STATION.

SHAVING SALOON. Ordered Clothing a Specialty.

Joseph Shelford BLACKSMITH.

Special attention given to HORSE SHOEING Plows, Harrows, AND ALL KINDS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS. Repaired on the shortest notice.

CREAMER BROS., Veterinary Surgeons, OF REGINA, HAVE

Opened an Office in Qu'Appelle,

And may be found there constantly to treat all diseases of animals.

A. G. Orchard DRUGGIST & STATIONER Indian Head.

Full lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also a good stock of

WALL PAPER.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Special attention given to Mail Orders.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Quickest route to the WORLD'S FAIR.

Direct and cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York and all Eastern Cities.

Also to—

Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls and the

PACIFIC COAST.

C.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William.

S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.

S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

TO EUROPE

From Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday; from New York every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Minerva, Oct. 16

S. S. Warrimoo, Nov. 16

And every month thereafter.

CHINA AND JAPAN

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Oct. 18

Nov. 18

And every month thereafter.

For full information apply to E. W. WARNER, Agent, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBT. K. F. M. General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

C. Babbitt,

Watchmaker

AT BULYEA'S FURNITURE STORE.

NORTH-WEST MANUFACTURERS

SLEIGHS.

JUMPERS.

CUTTERS.

BUCKBOARDS.

HARROWS.

PLOW SHARES.

IRON FOR SALE.

COAL FOR SALE.

BOLTS.

NUTS.

AXLES, Light or Heavy.

HORSE SHOEING.

GENERAL JOBBING.

CHEAP FUEL.

Galt Coal, Lump, F.O.C., car lots,

\$7.95; delivered retail, \$8.80.

Galt Coal, Egg, F.O.C., car lots,

\$5.75; delivered retail, \$6.50.

Anthracite Nut, F.O.C., car lots \$7;

delivered retail, \$8.

Anthracite, Stove, F.O.C., car lots,

\$9; delivered retail, \$10.

Estevan Coal, F.O.C., car lots, \$3.75;

delivered retail, \$4.50.

Rouge Perce Coal, F.O.C., car lots,

\$4; delivered retail, \$4.75.

Coal is sold for Spot Cash only.

WOOD

Prince Albert Spruce Slabs only

\$3.50, delivered.

N.B.—This Wood is 4 feet long,

not 3½, and packs close. A cord of

it is equal to two big loads of poles,

or a cord and a half of poplar.

Special rates for 12 cord lots.

J. H. MacCAUL,

QU'APPELLE.

2000 Rolls New

WALL PAPER

HAVE ARRIVED.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

JUST FROM FACTORY.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP AT

CARTHEW'S

DRUG & STATIONERY

STORE.

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display

of FURNITURE, PICTURE

FRAMES, &c., &c.?

No! Where is that?

At Bulyea's Store,

OF COURSE.

The EXECUTORS of the late

G. P. MURRAY,

Indian Head, Assa.,

Have decided to carry on the business in all its branches.

They respectfully call the attention of the public to the complete stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Glass and Crockeryware, etc.

Fall Trade.

Cowan & Edwards

HAVE NOW ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

CANADIAN

AND

AMERICAN

Sulky, Gang or

Walking

STUBBLE PLOWS.

Carriages,

Spring Wagons,

Buckboards

Pumps,

Grain Crushers,

Wheelbarrows.

PRICES RIGHT.

CALL AND SEE.

Qu'Appelle and

Indian Head.

Garfield A. McGURK

SADDLER

AND

HARNESS MAKER

QU'APPELLE.

We wish to call the attention of the public to some facts.

We manufacture all the Harness that we offer for sale, and are responsible for the quality.

We do no Jew business.

We sell at the lowest possible living profit, and solicit a careful inspection of all our goods.

If we were so disposed we could put in a stock of shoddy factory goods that we could sell at prices away down, but we are here to stay, and will sell nothing that we cannot guarantee as first class.

Call and see our stock, and you will be convinced that ours is the place for genuine bargains.

Call and inspect my stock of

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS

Call at

Mrs. Graham's

for first class Millinery, latest styles

in Fall and Winter Hats, Straws

and Felt.

COMING TO THE WEST.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—Rev. J. Kosace,

an Hungarian clergyman, resident in Pittsburgh, Pa., visited the interior department to-day in reference to the immigration of a number of Hungarian families from that state to Manitoba and the North-West Territories next spring.

Kosace has assurances that from fifty to seventy-five families will remove to Manitoba from the United States. They possess on an average \$500 per family, and are not satisfied with their lot in the States.

Mr. Kosace is thoroughly familiar with the great west, and has been enabled to exert considerable influence in inducing the people to immigrate to our country.

He is in correspondence with 700 Hungarian families in the States on the subject of emigrating to Canada.

A. J. Osment

GENERAL

MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN

Undertakers' Supplies,

FURNITURE,

STOVES and STEAM

FITTINGS.

Indian Head, - Assa.

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

One column week month months year \$6.00 \$18.00 \$54.00 \$600.00

Half column 3.00 9.00 27.00 300.00

Quarter column 1.50 4.50 13.50 150.00

Three inches 2.00 6.00 18.00 200.00

Two inches 1.50 4.50 13.50 150.00

Business card 1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, readings, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if either \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business cards, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for the paper.

Address THE PROGRESS PRINTING CO., Qu'Appelle, Assn.

A. C. PATTERSON, Manager.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

The worst storm experienced for ten years passed over eastern Canada, commencing on Friday night last, and the damage done is enormous.

In twenty-four hours rain fell to a depth of over three inches. A message from Toronto describes the sea as rolling mountains high in the bay on Saturday afternoon.

Six yachts of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club sunk at their moorings and several others were blown ashore. The skills of the Sailing Club Association were nearly all totally wrecked. Telegraph communication was badly interrupted, owing to the damage to the wires.

The barge Hecla, of Ogdenburg, went ashore at Wellington, Ont., during the storm. The crew of sixteen persons were safely landed by the life saving crew. A lifeboat also went to the rescue of a large propeller which was driven ashore.

The storm did a large amount of damage about Hamilton, and several dwelling houses in the city were flooded. Three yachts of the Hamilton Club were at their moorings. At Burlington 100 barrels of apples were washed off the dock and lost.

The storm on Lake Erie was very severe. Eighteen persons, the crew of the propeller Dean Richmond, are given up for lost. The corpses of five have been washed ashore off Van Buren Point, forty miles from Buffalo. Another boat, the schooner Typo, is thought to have gone down with her crew just off Gravelly Bay.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

J. W. Jackson, Portage la Prairie, was sentenced at Winnipeg on Thursday last to twenty-three months' imprisonment in Portage jail for embezzlement. It appears that in May last a petition was sent from a number of the ratepayers of the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, praying that a special audit be made of the county treasurer's accounts, going back nine years. This was done, and a shortage of some \$12,000 was discovered. Jackson had held the position for ten years, and no man in town was more respected. Soon after the shortage was discovered, Jackson disappeared. He took up his residence in California and lived there for some time, but his whereabouts becoming known, it is understood that he informed the authorities he would surrender himself. He returned to the Portage, was placed under arrest, and had a preliminary hearing before the police magistrate, when he was committed to stand his trial in Winnipeg. Before Mr. Justice Dubeau he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced as above stated.

CATTLE (REGISTERED).

Durham bull any age, T Skinner, R C Rigby, Durham bull of 1893, T Skinner first and second. Durham cow, T Skinner first and second. Bull other than Durham, A J Parker, T Skinner. Cow other than Durham, B Swans. Heifer other than Durham, two years old, T Skinner. Heifer other than Durham, one year old, T Skinner.

CATTLE (GRADES).

Cow, W Dickson, Major Bell. Heifer two years old, W Dickson, T Skinner. Heifer one year old, T Skinner, Major Bell. Calf of 1893, W Harvey, T Skinner. Yoke of working oxen, Assiniboine Indian, Joseph Glenn.

SHEEP.

Short wool ram, W Kirkland, W Dickson. Short wool ram lamb, W Dickson, J Fessant. Two short wool ewes, W Dickson, W Kirkland. Two short wool ewe lambs, W Dickson first and second. Pen of short wools, W Dickson. Long wool ram, T Skinner first and second. Long wool ram lamb, T Skinner. Two long wool ewes, T Skinner. Two long wool ewe lambs, T Skinner. Pen of long wools, T Skinner.

PIGS.

Boar with registered pedigree, B Woolhouse first and second. Boar over one year, E J Brooks first and second. Boar under one year, B Woolhouse first and second. Sow over one year old, E J Brooks, R C Rigby. Sow under one year old, B Woolhouse first and second. Sow with litter of pigs, R Lee.

POULTRY.

Coop of any variety fowls, J Brown. Pair of ducks, J Brown, J Leader. Pair of geese, J Coppi-thorn, J Whittingham.

GRAIN.

Four bushels Red Fyfe wheat, Major Bell, W Dickson. Two bushels Red Fyfe wheat, Major Bell, W Dickson. Two bushels two-rowed barley, Major Bell, T Skinner. Two bushels white oats, Major Bell. Collection of native grasses, G Lang, C Thompson.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT INDIAN HEAD.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Indian Head Agricultural Society was held at Indian Head on the 4th inst. The day was all that could be desired, but the rain of the two previous days had left the roads in a state that no doubt prevented many from a distance attending. The exhibit of grain, vegetables, ladies' work, etc., was shown in the Town Hall, while the cattle and sheep pens were arranged at the back of that building. The Experimental Farm made a grand exhibit of grains, seeds, vegetables, grasses, etc., which was tastefully arranged in the centre of the hall and attracted a great deal of attention. The display of ladies' work and dairy produce was excellent in quality and quantity, as was also the exhibit of the Assiniboine Indians from the reserve in charge of Mr. W. S. Grant. The grain exhibit has never been excelled in quality, and when one considers the small percentage of farmers in this district who have thrashed, the number of samples was large. The exhibit of cattle, sheep and pigs was especially good, both in number and quality. The number of horses was not large, but the prize winners were excellent specimens of their respective classes, especially the stallions and colts. The judges were all visitors from Grenfell and their awards gave great satisfaction. The following is the prize list:—

HORSES.

Blood horses—Stallion any age, W R Bell.

Heavy draught (registered)—Stallion, W R Bell. Brood mare, W R Bell first and second.

Heavy draught—Stallion three years old or over, J Glenn. Mare with foal at side, J Obleman, J Balfour. Filly or gelding three years old, W Kirkland. Filly or gelding two years old, W R Bell first and second. Filly or gelding one year old, W R Bell first and second. Team, J Balfour.

General purpose—Stallion three years old, J Glenn. Stallion two years old, W H Vidal's cond. Brood mare with foal at side, J Glenn, J Whittingham. Filly or gelding three years old, W Dickson. Filly or gelding one year old, W R Bell first and second. Foal of 1893, J Whittingham, E Williamson. Team, J Bothe, E Williamson.

Roadsters—Mare with foal at side, W J Harrop, Major Bell. Filly or gelding three years old, W Dickson. Filly or gelding two years old, J Tate. Foal of 1893, Major Bell, W J Harrop.

Carriage and saddle horses—Pair of carriage horses in harness, C H Bonsteel, J Glenn. Saddle pony, J Harvey, E Williamson.

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Durham bull any age, T Skinner, R C Rigby, Durham bull of 1893, T Skinner first and second. Durham cow, T Skinner first and second. Bull other than Durham, A J Parker, T Skinner. Cow other than Durham, B Swans. Heifer other than Durham, two years old, T Skinner. Heifer other than Durham, one year old, T Skinner.

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FIELD ROOTS.

One bushel Early Rose potatoes, J Tate, J Harrop. One bushel Beauty of Hebron potatoes, J Harrop, J Leader. One bushel any other variety of potatoes, J Leader, W Dickson. Six Swede turnips, J Harrop. Six mangold wurzels, A B Bompas, T Skinner. Six field carrots, R C Rigby.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Six early table beets, D Niblock, J Leader. Six long beets, C Thompson, J Leader. Six table carrots, J Leader, W H Vidal. Six parsnips, T Skinner, J Leader. Six heads early cabbage, T Skinner, J Leader. Six cauliflowers, J Leader. Six cucumbers, J Leader, W H Vidal. Two citrons, J Leader, C Thompson. Two melons, J Leader. Three heads of celery, J Leader. Twelve tomatoes, W H Vidal, C Thompson. Half peck of red onions, J Leader, J Harvey. Half peck white onions, J Leader, W H Vidal. Half peck yellow onions, C Thompson, J Leader. Half peck potato onions, C Thompson, J Harrop.

DAIRY AND PRESERVES.

40 lb tub or crock of butter, C Bonsteel, J R Harris. 20 lb tub or crock of butter, A J Parker, A B Bompas. 5 lbs butter in rolls, A B Bompas, R McLean. 5 lbs butter in prints, A J Parker, R McLean. 10 lbs home-made cheese, George Ambler, J R Harris. Two loaves of bread, Geo Ambler, A J Parker. Bottle of home-made mixed pickles, D Niblock, J R Harris. Bottle of tomato catsup, W E Miller, D Niblock. Bottle of catsup, W E Miller, D Niblock. Collection of preserves from fruit grown in the Territories, W E Miller, R McLean. Collection of preserves from cultivated fruit, W F Johnston.

LADIES' WORK.

Collection of fancy work, Mrs C A Biden. Kensington work, Mrs P T Garratt, Mrs G Ambler. Roman embroidery, Mrs J Coppi-thorn. Sofa cushion, Mrs C A Biden, Miss McKinnon. Table scarf, Mrs C A Biden, Mrs Orchard. Tea cosy, Mrs C A Biden. Lady's dress, Mrs Niblock. Drawn work, Mrs P T Garratt, Mrs Orchard. Crochet work, Mrs Niblock, Mrs R McLean. Fancy knitting, Mrs R McLean, Mrs Niblock. Darned net, Mrs P T Garratt, Mrs Orchard. Pair of ribbed woolen socks, Mrs Niblock, Mrs C H Bonsteel. Pair of plain woolen socks, Mrs J Whittingham, Mrs J Fessant. Patchwork quilt in silk, Mrs P T Garratt. Patchwork quilt, other than silk, Mrs Niblock, Mrs J M Pelton. Plain quilt, other than patchwork, Mrs Niblock. Home-made quilt, crocheted, Mrs J M Pelton first and second. Knitted spread, Mrs J Coppi-thorn. Rag carpet, Mrs Niblock. Collection of hand-made underclothing, Mrs P T Garratt. Collection of machine-made underclothing, Mrs Orchard

PRACTICAL FARMING

Ripening Cream

Fall cream needs ripening more than summer cream, and the gradually cooling weather tends to make the buttermaker ripen less. This means loss. The albuminous portion may be weakened by souring that the viscosity may be more readily "run out" and the butter fat freed from their attachment. A more thorough ripening will increase the yield of this class of cream. If part of the cream is from fresh cows, a good flavor—not the "quick," but the good—can be secured, for the very best flavor comes only from fresh cows. Thorough ripening and the increased yield obtained by it, does not make it more milk cream; it simply favors more exhaustive churning.

If the ripening is carried too far, or if the cream is churned too warm, the common man may write back asking what new kind you are trying now, and suggest that if you expect to hold custom you need to make a uniform product.

These are the two lines between which gathered cream factories must steer, and not get too close to either. If they don't want to be burned, they must warm the butter cream higher to soften it, and they must not get it so high as to spoil the texture. If they fail in the first, the patron roasts them; if in the second, the commission man burns them over the coals.

Working Butter

Whether it is better to work butter once or twice will depend entirely upon the condition in which it comes from the churn. The object of working is to remove the butter milk and surplus water and to incorporate the salt. If the butter milk has been entirely washed out before the butter is taken from the churn, and the butter is still in small grains when put on the worker, and the salt sifted over it evenly, then one thorough working may remove all the surplus water and incorporate the salt. If, however, the butter has been collected in lumps, two workings may be necessary, one immediately after taking from the churn, and before salting; the other 12 or 24 hours after salting.

The working of butter is often intimately related to the streaks which are often seen soon after unsalted butter is made. These streaks are the result of the butter not being perfectly dry at the first working, will be a surprise, and the butter will present a uniform color and solid appearance, not before apparent. Salting with brine in the churn, while the butter is in the granular form, obviates the difficulty in some degree, but it is not possible to avoid the streaky condition altogether by hurried packing and dispensing with the second working.

Sheep Scab

There are three forms of scab in sheep, viz: Head scab (sarcoptes), foot scab (symplicotes) and common scab (psoroptes). Each form of the disease appears to be caused by three different species of insects.

A recent agricultural bulletin says that when infected sheep are allowed to go at large, they are continually spreading the disease by dropping tags of wool, rubbing against fences, and so on. Thus healthy sheep going over the same ground become infected. The parasite can live about the fences or sheds, for from two to three weeks after they leave the sheep.

Treatment is of two kinds,—preventive and curative. The first important step is to take up the disease at its source, that is, the healthy, whole flock should be quarantined, so that they may not transmit the disease to healthy sheep.

Tip the whole flock, whether diseased or not, at the animal that has once been exposed to the disease, until they have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, by dipping or otherwise.

The sheds, yards, and fences should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a solution of boiling lye or carbolic acid, after which give a coat of white wash to all the woodwork. Keep the diseased flock in a clean uninfected enclosure for at least one month and to be kept from other sheep 30 days, during which time they should be repeatedly examined so that, if the first dipping should not have destroyed all the parasites the dip should be reapplied. Sheep that have been dipped should be kept in some other way separated so that the parasites on the carcass may do no more damage.

Of the many dips that are advertised we have seen a few do good work. The Thymol-cresol sheep dip has done good work on scabby sheep. A very good preservative dip is a preparation of arsenic one pound, carbolic acid one pound, water twenty gallons. The chief poisons used in sheep dip are tobacco, arsenic and carbolic acid. Of these tobacco is the favorite, because its use has not been followed by the fatality that has in times past followed the use of arsenic. Carbolic acid is too expensive to be used in large quantities.

The Australian or Rutherford dip has been very successful and is as follows: Tobacco and flowers of sulfur one pound each, to every four gallons of water. The tobacco should be steeped in a portion of the water two or three successive times so as to extract the juice. The leaves or stems may be used; the latter three times the weight is required. Without the flowers, a press or wringer is convenient to squeeze out all the liquor from them. The sulphur should be mixed with some of the tobacco water and stirred until it is of creamy consistency.

These ingredients should be added to the required amount of water. During the dipping this mixture should be constantly stirred and a little fresh water added from time to time to replace that lost by evaporation. The dip should never be used at a higher temperature than 110° F., nor lower than 60° F., and used during the summer weather and 110° to 120° F., in winter. The sheep should remain immersed in it from 10 to 20 seconds.

Rollups dip, a mixture sufficient for 100 sheep, is: Take 25 pounds of tobacco, steep it with 60 gallons of water for half an hour, heat it to 90° F., and add two and one-half pounds each of pure carbolic acid and of potash.

Here is one of the cheapest dips and it is generally effective. Mix an infusion of 15 pounds tobacco with 25 pounds carbolic acid and 121 pounds of 40° wood tar pour it into 60 gallons water at 125° F., in which 3 pounds soda has been dissolved. Use it at a temperature of 80° to 90° F., and repeat in six or seven days.

In fact almost all the ordinary sheep dips will kill these parasites, but dips to be effective should be applied immediately after shearing and repeated in about eight days from the time of first dipping. Thus the eggs will be hatched and the second dipping will destroy all the young new comers. It is early treatment, and especially promptness of the preventive sort that is cheap, easy and profitable, but when this is neglected you are sure to be called on to take a more expensive and unprofitable kind of treatment.

Practical Pointers

The bats of the United States are all strictly insectivorous.

Potatoes growing has never been as important an industry on this side of the water as it is in Europe.

To know the reason of things is the true purpose of man's intellect. Luck is the gambler's deity.

Do not fail to save and keep in proper

condition the best seed of grains of all kinds for planting another year.

Every head of live stock on a farm should have salt constantly: in fact, arrangements should be made so that it is always accessible.

Farmers as a rule feed too much corn, which is a great heat-producing food, but not good for egg production. A hen fed on corn only will just become fat and lay no eggs.

There is a good profit in taking out the occasional big weed that has grown up among potatoes. Burn them. One destroyed now prevents hundreds next season.

If a man neglects his horses, underfed and overworked them, the chances are that he will not take proper care of a brood mare and the chances are also good that he will have "bad luck" in raising colts.

Brain, oats and a small proportion of oil meal will make one of the best combinations of food for lambs, both in winter and in summer on grass. A mixture of four pounds of brain, three pounds of oats and one pound of meal is a good proportion.

We need better agricultural education for our young men who are to be the farmers of the future, and one place to procure this is in the agricultural colleges; but for those who are deterred this privilege we would counsel a systematic course of agricultural reading and study at home during the long winter evening.

Color is a matter of custom, and there is no hue or shade that is not eaten with a relish in some form. We have blue, black and red among berries, green in pickles, peas, string beans, etc., purple in grapes and plums; and as yellow is the standard color of good yellow butter, a substance which is so much better, as the oleomargarine people claim their product to be, should have a color by which it could be known. The impudent inconsistency of the makers of oleo is one of the wonders of the century.

It is a fact that there is no class of farm animals so loyal to mankind as sheep. They are great grubbers and will utterly destroy all bushes and briars that grow in fields where they have the run. They are not heavy enough to pack the soil in a wet time and their droppings are distributed evenly all over the surface in such a manner as to promote rather than retard the growth of grass. They always seek the highest point in the field to sleep, and this causes the deposit of more droppings there than at any other place, and as the high places are usually the poorest this is an advantage.

Do not crowd your fountains in yards with large flocks.

Soil milk will bring better returns in eggs than in any other way it can be fed.

When flesh is the desirable object to be attained in poultry feed the grains which contain the elements that make fat. Indian corn contains seven per cent. of fat-producing elements while oats contain only six per cent.

Feeding boxes or troughs into which the scaled oxen and milk and egg chickens are placed for fowls should be kept sweet and clean. If a quantity of soft food is dispensed to the fowls greater than they can eat up at a meal, the remains quickly sour and become unpalatable.

For humane foot which is simply the corn or lump as frequently found in Cockerhens, Lorkings and other varieties, which are compelled to descend from the perch on to a hard floor, apply liniment: pigment of iodine applied daily will also be beneficial. If the corn appears to contain matter, it should be opened and the pus pressed out, after which it should be well washed out with warm water; and after a day or two apply the caustic, as directed. Compel the fowl to sleep on straw during treatment.

Hoar's Dairyman says that poor cows are much worse than "stringent money" for farms.

What is the use of saying or thinking that it is only a little thing, and that get down from the healthy, whole flock should be quarantined, so that they may not transmit the disease to healthy sheep.

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The sheds, yards, and fences should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a solution of boiling lye or carbolic acid, after which give a coat of white wash to all the woodwork. Keep the diseased flock in a clean uninfected enclosure for at least one month and to be kept from other sheep 30 days, during which time they should be repeatedly examined so that, if the first dipping should not have destroyed all the parasites the dip should be reapplied. Sheep that have been dipped should be kept in some other way separated so that the parasites on the carcass may do no more damage.

Of the many dips that are advertised we have seen a few do good work. The Thymol-cresol sheep dip has done good work on scabby sheep. A very good preservative dip is a preparation of arsenic one pound, carbolic acid one pound, water twenty gallons. The chief poisons used in sheep dip are tobacco, arsenic and carbolic acid. Of these tobacco is the favorite, because its use has not been followed by the fatality that has in times past followed the use of arsenic. Carbolic acid is too expensive to be used in large quantities.

The Australian or Rutherford dip has been very successful and is as follows: Tobacco and flowers of sulfur one pound each, to every four gallons of water. The tobacco should be steeped in a portion of the water two or three successive times so as to extract the juice. The leaves or stems may be used; the latter three times the weight is required. Without the flowers, a press or wringer is convenient to squeeze out all the liquor from them. The sulphur should be mixed with some of the tobacco water and stirred until it is of creamy consistency.

These ingredients should be added to the required amount of water. During the dipping this mixture should be constantly stirred and a little fresh water added from time to time to replace that lost by evaporation. The dip should never be used at a higher temperature than 110° F., nor lower than 60° F., and used during the summer weather and 110° to 120° F., in winter. The sheep should remain immersed in it from 10 to 20 seconds.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

The stirring adventure herein recorded occurred in the early days of the settlement of southern Ontario, and the story is still told by the descendants of some of the principal actors in the event.

A party of savages from New York had crossed over into Ontario, collected a large number of horses belonging to certain of the settlers and escaped with the booty. On discovering this loss, without wasting time in summoning the assistance of neighbors, he set out at once in pursuit, accompanied by an Irishman in his employ named Delaney.

Bold Mike Delaney was a true son of Erin; a stalwart fellow of about thirty years of age, a native of Dublin. Mike loved a fray always, especially when the odds were on the other side, and he hated red rangers, as the Indians were sometimes called, as the devil hates holy water. "Red rangers," he called them.

These Indians, however, had a few years on the frontier, a lively experience in Indian fighting, during that exciting period when the savages from the neighborhoods of the Miami and the Scioto, alarmed at the steady encroachments of the whites, were redoubtable in their exertions against them, had taught him much of Indian ways. It had not conformed in him, however, a spirit of reckless audacity which, on more than one occasion, had been near proving the end of him.

The scout, on the other hand, by a long and active apprenticeship in border warfare, had become thoroughly versed in Indian character, in savage ways and wiles, and was one of the most trusted men upon the frontier. Though venturesome he was prudent, and enjoyed among the settlers a reputation for courage and sagacity not inferior to that of Boone or Kenton.

For two days they followed the trail in Ohio in a northwesterly direction without getting an opportunity to strike, so vigilant were the savages, so keenly apprehensive of pursuit. Each evening upon being posted on commanding points and vigilant watch was maintained throughout the night, so much did they fear the white man's vengeance.

On the evening of the third day, the pursuit, after fifteen in number, came upon a camp of thirty or forty Indians, from whom they had probably separated to make the raid into Ontario. They were encamped in a meadow, covered with grass, which lay between tall forests on the east and west. These, closing round it as a distance of one or two miles, presented a theatre of war. On the south, the prospect was unobstructed almost as far as the eye could reach, save by bushes occasionally and here and there clumps of small trees.

The pursuers now took counsel with each other as to the best course to be pursued. Both were of opinion that the Indians would not likely be at any time more off their guard than they would become now, made confident of security by so great an accession of numbers.

The camp was on the east side of the meadow close to the forest, wherein secreted, the pursuers peered forth through the leaves of the underwood upon the foe. So near had they approached that they could not only hear distinctly the voices, but could distinguish the features of some of the nearer Indians.

To the north of the camp the horses, of which there were nearly a hundred, including those stolen and those belonging to the Indians, were turned loose to browse upon the pasturage of the wild meadow. Their straying were limited by a narrow stream which crossed the meadow from forest to forest. No other restraint seemed imposed.

The hunters, having made due survey of the camp, then determined to withdraw and take up a position in nearer proximity to the horses. The plan was to wait until they were rapidly coming on, enabled them to execute this maneuver with less likelihood of detection. Withdrawing more toward the interior of the wood, they descended a long, gently sloping hill within the forest, and reached the stream by a narrow path, where it left the meadow. Following its course, they presently emerged into the open, keeping carefully behind the shelter of the bank.

Twilight had set in now, and the prospect was less obscure than previously. The moon, which rode high in the heavens, was nearly hidden by clouds, while faint gleams of lightning and the rumble of distant thunder, announced an approaching storm, the campfires were seen to the south, burning brightly, and dusky forms flitting about them.

"Hark, Mike!" whispered Baker, laying his hand on his companion's shoulder, as they peered over the bank in the direction of the camp. "Was that a voice you hear?"

"Hark!" Both men bent their ears to listen. The wind from the tree, I remember.

"I heard nothing more than a chipmunk barkin' in the bush," answered Mike, presently. "A more eloquent sound, be me soul, than any I ever heard."

"I must have been mistaken," replied the other.

A brief silence thereupon ensued, after which he continued: "I'd like to know just where to lay hands on the mare. I can't make her out now. But I marked her well this evening, browsing toward the meadow. She was feeding this way. She can't be far from here now, unless she turned back, which she may have done."

"If we can use a dozen or so of them off by the side of the wood, you'll get her away, we'll be bound to get her. I think," remarked Delaney. "It ought not to be hard."

"Have you the ropes safe?" inquired the scout, after a pause during which he rose, half erect, upon the bank in order to take a wider survey of the camp.

"As safe as me!" replied Mike, "and that's not so soft either, perhaps, but ready for use all the same."

Here a flash of lightning, more vivid than any that had occurred yet, lit up the scene, and was followed by a louder peal of thunder than any that had preceded it.

"Where? But that is near!" exclaimed Delaney. "The storm is coming on fast. It's raining now and coming in big drops."

"Let us keep along the bank and reconnoiter. The lightning will aid us in finding what we are after. But make use of every bush."

Delaney handed him the ropes and proceeded to do as directed; but he had not taken a dozen steps, stumbling along over the inequalities of the ground, when a dark object sprang up out of the grass before him, the muzzle of a gun was placed to his breast and the trigger drawn. A flash followed, but the weapon remained undischarged. Delaney's life was saved.

Finding his gun useless, the Indian—of such it was—uttering a whoop of alarm which rang above the storm, grasped for his knife; but before he could extricate it, Delaney sprang upon him. A desperate struggle ensued upon the edge of the steep bank. For a few moments the result of the contest seemed doubtful. The two men were pretty evenly matched in strength, but Delaney was the more active and the more expert wrestler. The Indian all the time kept uttering that alarming whoop.

Now they bore away from the bank, and they approached it. Their forms topped upon the edge. Their feet with difficulty retained a hold upon it, and nothing but a miracle seemed adequate to keep them from the precipice. Delaney, however, to prevent such a catastrophe, bracing himself with one foot against a slight projection of the bank, with a skillful move of the other he knocked his opponent's feet from under him. The Indian fell, with his head away from the stream, and Delaney fell upon him.

"Take that for the devil's son of a red ranger!" he exclaimed, drawing his knife and plunging it into his foe.

Then, extricating himself quickly from the grasp of the dead Indian, he made swiftly toward Baker. The scout, at a distance, was busy with the horses, unaware of the struggle just concluded, though he had heard the outcry.

Meanwhile the yells of the savage had aroused the camp as well as the others stationed along the bank of the stream, and by the wood, yells resounded on all hands. The horses, loose in the pasture, terrified by the noise and confusion, were charging about, and a regular stampede was commencing, while the Indians, perplexed and uncertain as to the nature or number of the foe, were bounding about, uttering most diabolical shrieks, and brandishing their weapons.

Grim warriors, stalwart of form, scarred in battle, young braves who had been no more than once or twice upon the war-path, now, in the midst of the night, with passion, mingled their yells together in horrible discord.

The lightning was so incessant now that there was scarcely any intermission between its flashes, the thunder made a continuous roar, and the rain, which was high, swept the rain in sheets.

"Mount, Mike!" yelled Baker, at the top of his voice, seeing Delaney come bounding toward him, and throwing him the rope with which he had secured Christopher. "The game is up, and we must run."

No saying he, he himself upon the mare's back, and dashed his heels into air for a moment, then, to her master's "On!" sprang forward like a shot, Mike closely following upon Christopher.

Down they bore at a furious pace upon the foe whose forms were illumined with gleams of lightning, and the lightning, the next moment they were in the midst of the hellish confusion, dealing blows to right and left of them as they tore along. It was as mad a career as ever run by mortal men, amid yells, curses and groans, scattered fire and smoke, and the sound of the hoofs of the whole herd thundering along in front, beside and behind them. Many bullets flew about their ears, but these and other missiles, as if by miracle, they escaped.

In another moment the ordeal was past. The howl, groan and cry of baffled rage from the camp grew fainter and fainter as they receded, and soon died out altogether. The steady beat of hoofs was, aside from those of the tempest, the only sound which fell upon the ears of the hunters, whose steeds rapidly bore them to the very spot where the storm, having spent its main force, began to abate. The clouds gradually broke up and rolled away, and the moon and stars shone forth. The pace of the horses, from a headlong gallop, continued unabated for a mile or two, then they were reining down to a trot and finally to a walk.

At a little after dawn the hunters came up with a party who, like themselves, had set forth in pursuit of the savages. Having either missed the trail or despairing of overtaking the party, they were returning home. The night of their property, which they had given up for lost, thus unexpectedly restored without any hazard on their part in its recovery, was a surprise indeed and a gratification. The increase, of course, belonged to the Indians.

How many Indians were killed or wounded in that wild stampede they never knew, but many must have perished. As for Baker and Delaney, their deed won them praise wherever it was known, and was long talked of on the frontier, even where bold deeds were common.

SHORT BUT GOOD.

A grave-yard is not a very cheerful place for courtship; yet there seems to be a good deal of flirting and cooing going on in the Northwood Cemetery at Germantown, Pa. The directors have found it necessary to erect at the entrance a sign bearing these words: "Flirting is prohibited."

During the football season of 1892-93 in Great Britain there were twenty-six deaths on the field resulting from football accidents, thirty-nine broken legs, twelve broken arms, twenty-five broken collar bones, and seventy-five other injuries.

Agricultural returns show that in England farmers will have an excellent second crop of grass, so that the supply of hay will not be so scanty as was feared while the potato crop is reported to be one of the best ever known. The yield of turnips also beats the record.

The countries relatively richest in horses and horned stock are Argentina and Uruguay. Austria has the most sheep; Serbia the greatest number of pigs; and Italy, the most cattle. The poorest in horses is Italy; in cattle, Portugal; in sheep, Belgium; in hogs, Greece.

Before promotion to the rank of corporal, a soldier has to be in possession of a third-class certificate education, the examination for which consists in writing to dictation from a book of easy words arranged for children of nine years of age, and a paper in arithmetic suitable to children in Board schools of ten years of age.

There is to be a show of centenarians in Paris. Each of the exhibits will be warranted up to the age, as great care will be taken to have local authorities, and which is much more to the point, to examine registration and documentary evidence. Doubtless the fatigue of the journey and the excitement will kill off some of them. A prize of 20,000 francs is to be given to the oldest being really living, who can give the best narrative of the events of a century, speaking from personal knowledge and impressions.

Weather forecasts in Great Britain grow more accurate every year, and the Meteorological Council announce with pride that 84 per cent. of those given last year were successful. Three years ago nearly 17 per cent. of the storm warnings were not fulfilled; but now the rate has fallen to 7 per cent.

That part of Boston known as the north end is strictly of a cosmopolitan character. On a certain street there are displayed signs in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Norwegian and Danish.

"A portrait, which is supposed to be of Robert Auchmuty, one of George III's judges, in Boston, is still hanging in the supreme courtroom in that city. The picture is the work of John Singleton Copley and bears the date of 1767."

THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE

An Interesting Chat With the Secretary of St. Mary's.

She Explains Why the Sisters and Their Pupils are so Healthy—Due to Strict Rules of Hygiene and the Medicine Used in the Home—Information of Value to Everybody.

From the Terre Haute, Ind. Express. Four miles to the northwest of Terre Haute, lies the beautiful and picturesque village of St. Mary's. This is a Roman Catholic Institution which has attained something more than national celebrity. Fifty years ago it was established by six sisters of France, who came from the shores of France to lay the foundation for this great charitable order. It now consists of the home of the Sisters of Providence, known as the Providence House; a large female seminary, one of the finest in the United States, and a Rectory in which the priests make their home.

A reporter of the Express while being shown through the establishment recently asked Sister Mary Ambrose if there was any apparent reason for the good health with which the sisters and their pupils are blessed.

The answer was that particular attention is paid by the sister in charge to the health and happiness of the students. "Bodily ailments," she said, "cannot help but have their effect on the mind. In order to keep the mind bright and active and perfectly clear at all times, the student's condition must be as nearly perfect as possible. Some time ago there was more or less ailment noticeable among the sisters and students, which was probably due to atmospheric causes, though of course I do not know just what its origin really was. Shortly after this became noticeable a friend highly recommended a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and so urged upon me to give them a trial that I ordered some of them, and they have been used in the institution ever since. A few days after the manufacturer wrote me for an opinion of Pink Pills, and my reply was as follows:—

"RESPECTED SIR:—In answer to your kind request for my opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am glad to say that these pills were so highly recommended to us that we were induced to try them, and we think our repeated orders for them are sufficient evidence that we find them all they are represented, a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic. Yours very respectfully, SISTER MARY AMBROSE, Secretary for Sisters of Providence."

Medical scientists concede that weak blood and shattered nerves are the fruitful cause of nearly every disease to which human flesh is heir, and if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are Sister Ambrose says they have found it, "a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic," the source of good health at St. Mary's is easily traced.

Sister Ambrose said they are never without Pink Pills, and that now they order a gross of a dozen.

This is certainly a very high recommendation for the medicine, for there is probably no class of people that gives more attention to the physical health and welfare of its members than the Sisters of Providence, and they would not use anything in which they did not have unbounded faith.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are truly one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age. They are the beginning of a more healthful era. Every day brings reports of remarkable cures that have resulted from the use of this wonderful medicine. In many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a grippe, palpitation of the heart, tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever kind.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred in New York, Boston, London, Chicago, St. Louis, and all the great cities for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

No Disappointment
Can arise from the use of the great pure corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extract. Putnam's Extract removes corns painlessly in a few days. Take no substitute. At druggists.

A.P. 679

COMPLETE COURSE IN SHORTHAND
ISAC PITMAN
SHORTHAND

The Complete System
Thoroughly Taught by
Method for the Finger

The changes of a lifetime—Every boy and girl in Canada should understand it at once. The art of writing with the finger is a success guaranteed. Send in your name and address to the publisher at the beginning.

Best Method in the World for Imparting Instruction
BARKER & SPENCER'S SHORTHAND & BUSINESS SCHOOL TORONTO

"THE IMPROVED STANDARD CHOPPER."

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and the last few weeks and with a few days of his life he was in a state of coma, and his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he lay on his back."

Could Not Upon His Eyes.
I took him three days from that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, and they remedied failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this time in any way you choose. I am always ready to reward the good doer."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Because of the wonderful good it did my son—AMBER F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition. No purgative and are perfect in composition. No purgative and are perfect in composition.

The High Speed Family Knitter
Will knit in extra quick per hour. It is a new and perfect machine. It is a new and perfect machine. It is a new and perfect machine.

What Came shall we play this Winter?

Price \$1.00.

Write us for Price List, and if your local dealer does not carry our games, which is unlikely, upon receipt of price will send post-paid.

THE COPP CLARK CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.

Hotches, pimples, liver patches. G. M. D. right quick dispatches. Drives away incipient tumors. Cleans the blood from poisonous humors; and by the time you are well, you are well. Try the worth of G. M. D.—

which is the great Golden Mole Discovery of Dr. Pierce—a wonderful tonic and blood-purifier. The "Discovery" is a standard remedy for consumption, bronchitis, colds and lung troubles; guaranteed to benefit or cure, if taken in time, or money refunded.

The sound of a strong brass band cannot be heard at a greater distance and the report of a market is scarcely perceptible as a distance of over 20,000 feet. In the Arctic regions, when the spirit thermometer marks 40 degrees or more below zero, Fahrenheit, a common conversation may be carried on by persons separated from each other by upward of 7,000 feet.

An Important Scientific Discovery.
Nervine, the latest discovered pain remedy, may safely challenge the world for a substitute that will as speedily and promptly check inflammatory action.

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Wish in his weakness and loneliness

The ladies rise to leave the table, and pass out of the room. Before entering the

"Oh, fool—fool!" cries Lady Jean in a fury. "Have I not said enough? It is to you I owe this insult. You can pay the penalty of it. You have nothing to do now but put up with your bargain, or—wait for freedom!"

"Freedom," he mutters, vaguely and

At the end of nine years the last pirate stronghold was taken, and the victor felt free to return home, pay his friends a visit, and solicit missionary aid to civilize the country.—[October St. Nicholas,

Japanese Customs Reformed

tauns were born, of which seventy-nine were living three weeks ago. The revenue steamer Bear made several trips across the straits this summer and transported thirty-seven more reindeer to Alaska. The purpose of the scheme is to furnish a reliable supply of food for the natives and also to establish the use of the deer for work purposes.

The Smoking of the Indian Men

Contrary to the general belief that Ireland leads the world in its fondness for "praties," statistics show that the people of Germany and Belgium are the greatest potato eaters; the consumption in these countries annually exceeds 1,000 pounds per head of population.

By Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth.

steal one of his small safes. The untimely arrival of a policeman, who took a seat on the store doorstep and meditated for an hour upon his prospective advancement to a captaincy, defeated the scheme, however, and the burglars, who had rolled the safe they desired before the door, departed by a rear door without the thoughtful policeman being

LNA.

the Third Class on her, and has given her a life pension of five Turkish pounds a month. She was, of course, sent home at once, and her brother remained free from serving.

Town & Country Cullings.

—Mrs. Fitzgerald is on a visit from Ontario to her father, Colonel Thompson.

—Miss Mabel Talbot is home from Montgomery, the school having closed for the winter.

—A proclamation has been issued announcing that Thanksgiving Day has been fixed for Thursday, November 23rd.

—A copy of the ordinances passed at the fourth session of the second Legislative Assembly is to hand. It is a volume of 384 pages.

—Geo. Davidson, who has for some time been in the employ of the C.P.R. at Elkhorn, is now stationed at Indian Head.

—General Montgomery Moore was sworn in as administrator of Canada on Friday at Quebec by Judge Tournier, of the Supreme Court.

—Mr. James Scott, Miss Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith, of Fort Qu'Appelle, left on Friday's train to take in the sights at the World's Fair.

—Mr. A. W. McDonald, of Fleming, who succeeds Mr. A. C. Paterson as Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures, was in town on Wednesday.

—Friday's express from the west did not arrive till about nine at night, and a hot box which had to be attended to caused still further delay at this point.

—Our neighboring farmers who have chaffing to be done can be accommodated at the Creamery, where a machine is running daily (Sundays excepted).

—Rev. Mr. McAllister, of Wolseley, preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last. He will also conduct services next Sunday, both morning and evening.

—Bishop Barn went on a visit to the Summer district on Friday last. He is expected to return in time to take part in the harvest festival services at Fort Qu'Appelle.

—A dispatch from Ottawa on the 16th says: C. H. McIntosh is busy packing up his personal effects, and will leave for Regina as soon as arrangements for transportation can be completed.

—Those wishing to purchase stock should not forget Mr. Broley's sale of horses and cattle to-morrow (Friday), and Mr. Blackwood's sale of furniture, stock and implements on Tuesday, the 24th.

—It has been decided to hold a Baptist conference here on Wednesday and Thursday, November 22nd and 23rd. As this is a territorial conference, we may expect to see a large number present.

—At a recent sitting of the License Commissioners at Regina, Mr. A. A. McIntosh was granted a license for the Assiniboia Hotel at Indian Head. Mr. McIntosh has now got the hotel nicely fitted up, and everything is in running order.

—Mr. C. Bernstein, of Indian Head, was in town on Monday, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling with reference to the proposed dancing class. He met with considerable encouragement, and contemplates opening a class in about three weeks' time.

—Sabbath school will be held as usual in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning first at 11 o'clock. The church will be re-opened for divine service on the 29th inst., when the Rev. John McDougall, president of the Manitoba and North-West conference, will preach both morning and evening.

—It is said that the meat packing factory, mentioned in our last issue, proposed to be started by a number of capitalists with headquarters at Toronto, will employ 500 men. A big bid will be made to capture the Canadian market, which is now monopolized by Chicago concerns.

—On Tuesday last Mr. W. A. Clark, of Vancouver, arrived on the east bound train and was greeted by his many friends here who were pleased to have the pleasure of seeing him once more. Mr. Clark was for many years a prominent citizen of Fort Qu'Appelle, and he says that he still has a strong attachment for the prettiest spot in the Territories. Mr. Clark will spend a few days here before returning to the coast.

—Edward Dumsday, an employee of Mr. G. Berseba met with a serious accident on Monday evening last. It appears a binder was being removed by a team of horses, and the young fellow was leading them, when they became frightened and got beyond his control, knocking him down and running over him. He was badly crushed and bruised and has received internal injuries, but it is thought no bones are broken. Dr. Bell was called, and under his care the patient is doing as well as can be expected, considering the nature of his injuries.

—Mrs. Cline, of Moose Jaw, sister of Mrs. T. Clark, arrived here on Saturday on a visit.

—The *Weekly Record*, Rat Pledge, says: It gives us genuine pleasure to congratulate our old friend, Mr. A. C. Paterson, on his appointment as Collector of Customs at North Portal, on the international boundary line where the Soo Pacific railway crosses it. Mr. Paterson has been the editor and manager of the Qu'Appelle *Progress* since its purchase from the writer two and a half years ago. His appointment has met with approval on all sides.

—The unofficial statement that Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services as British agent at the recent Behring Sea arbitration, is confirmed by an official announcement in the court circular. Some of the London papers, in commenting on the honor as being well bestowed, call attention to the fact that the United States has no reward of merit that it can bestow upon its delegates.

—Rev. E. L. King, who has been spending a holiday here, went to Moose Jaw last week to visit Mr. Croable. Whilst there he had some good sport with the gun, and managed to bag about thirty geese. He is now on his way home to England, via Niagara Falls and the World's Fair. During his stay here, the rev. gentleman frequently took part in the services at the Protestant Church, and his preaching was very much appreciated.

—A painful accident happened to Mr. Ringrose, of Pheasant Forks, on Saturday last. Webster's outfit were engaged threshing at the Forks, and Mr. Ringrose was stepping across the cylinder when he missed his footing and was drawn into the machine. The engine was immediately stopped, and on Mr. Ringrose being released it was found that his right leg up to the thigh had been literally chewed up, in addition to some other injuries. Dr. Seymour, of Fort Qu'Appelle, left at once for the scene of the accident to amputate the injured limb.

HARVEST HOME AT EDGELEY FARM.

On Saturday last, the employees on Edgeley Farm, along with several friends, held their annual "Harvest Home." Under the supervision of Mrs. Cameron, ably assisted by Mrs. Ellis, whose culinary powers are well known, an excellent supper was provided, after partaking of which all proceeded to the implement room, which had been prepared for their reception by Mr. H. Anderson. After dancing for several hours to the excellent playing of Messrs. Stephen and Craig, they returned to the house headed by paper Gordon, where the remainder of the evening was spent in singing songs, etc.

Towards the close of the entertainment, Mr. George Ellis, foreman, called for a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, with another cheer for the "little one's." In his remarks Mr. Ellis said that he was pleased to say that this was the fourth harvest he had assisted to gather in on Edgeley Farm, and referred to the good feeling that existed between Mr. Cameron and his men.

In response, Mr. Cameron said that he was glad to be able to say that notwithstanding the short season they had had the amount of work that had been done was very satisfactory, and that during the time he had been manager of Edgeley Farm he never had more willing and obliging men than he had this season. There was only one thing he regretted that night which was the absence of Mr. J. H. Sykes, who at one time intended paying the farm a visit this harvest, but was unable to do so on account of bad health. He was sure that all present joined with him in wishing Mr. Sykes better health and in hoping to see him next year. Three hearty cheers for the owners of Edgeley Farm, and the singing of Auld Lang Syne brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

LORLIE.
The snow has all gone, and the weather is again spring like.
Mr. W. H. Weston, of Gopher Hills Farm, returned on Thursday from Regina.

Mr. R. B. Aldons carried off first prize at Pheasant Forks show for lady driver. The same lady returned from the Forks show last year with the red ticket.

Mr. James Govan, accompanied by Mr. F. Govan, of Beaver Hills, passed through this district last week on a pleasure excursion.

Mr. W. Barnsley, foreman of the Park Farm ranch, recently lost his trotter, "Sal," 2:10.

The many friends of our popular J.P. will be pleased to hear that he is able to be around again.

Mr. F. Pinder returned from the west on Monday. It is hoped that he will make this place his home in future.

Mr. Shafer, of Owen Sound, Ont., who has been visiting at Mr. J. D. Campbell's, left on Friday for the coast.

The number of prizes taken by Miss Burton at the Pheasant Forks show is the talk of the town.

The settlers of this locality feel proud of the constable on duty here at present. Mr. Gray is a man who will force the law without fear or favor, and is a credit to the force.

Mr. R. Pallister threshed out close upon 2000 bushels of grain, and is now drawing it to market while some of his neighbors are busy stacking.

Much sympathy is expressed here for the parents of J. Duggan, of Regina, who recently lost his life in a gun accident.

SUPREME COURT.

Yorkton, Oct. 2nd.
Hon. Mr. Justice Wetmore, Sheriff Murphy, and F. F. Forbes arrived here yesterday, and Mr. White, Q.C., arrived this morning, when a sitting of the Supreme Court was held. Queen vs. Hilgen was first heard. The prisoner was charged with stealing cattle from one Ebel. Both are South Dakota settlers. After a large amount of evidence both for the defence and prosecution, the accused was acquitted. A sensation was caused in court by the fainting of the aged father of the prisoner, who was on the stand giving evidence in his son's behalf. In the case of Queen vs. Lashie brothers for cattle stealing, the Crown declined to prosecute, and the prisoners were discharged.

Saltcoats, Oct. 4.
Court was held here today, when the following cases were opened:—Queen vs. Walley, Queen vs. Duggan, Queen vs. Hill, Queen vs. Palmer Bros.

The first case heard was that of W. Walley, who was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences from John McDonald & Co., of Toronto. After hearing a great many witnesses, some from Winnipeg and Toronto, the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Walley is a prominent merchant of Saltcoats and Yorkton.

Duggan was charged with robbing Churchbridge post office. In this case also the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Palmer brothers were charged with stealing cattle, the property of the Canada Settlers Trust and Loan Company. They were discharged.

Sidney Hill, a boy of twelve years old, was charged with stealing a horse from a school teacher, and was convicted. Sentence was reserved, and prisoner admitted bail to come up for sentence when called upon.

The bar was well represented by H. M. Howell, Q.C., N. F. Engel, Q.C., C. H. Campbell, of Winnipeg, E. C. Johnston, of Regina, W. White, Q.C., F. E. Forbes, of Mooseomin, W. J. O'Keefe, of Saltcoats.

GRENELL.

The Brass Band have engaged Sarah Lord Bailey, the talented Elocutionist of Boston, Mass., to give an entertainment here on Saturday evening, November 4th. Don't fail to hear her.

Wheat comes in very slowly, and wood seems to be a better selling commodity just now.

Mr. Hinton, of Broadview, spent Sunday and Monday in town.

Mr. Jones, C.P.R. operator at Moose Jaw, was visiting his brother, Mr. J. W. Jones, this week. He reports things booming on the Soo line.

Mr. S. W. Green returned home last week after a few months' work on the Soo road.
There is considerable talk of having a skating rink here this winter. We hope it will not end in talk.

Grenfell is always to the fore in the way of sports, entertainments, etc., but it is a pity that the same cannot be said of other matters of far more importance. We have talked cemetery for the past five or six years, and we have had a board of trustees appointed for the past year to select a site and have it fenced, surveyed into lots, etc., but we are still without a cemetery.

The trustees should wake up and get something done before winter, so that if it should be necessary to have any burials this winter we will not have to break the roads for eight miles to Summerberry.

A public meeting is called for Wednesday, Oct. 18th, to consider the advisability of sending delegates to interview the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture at Mooseomin.

HONEY HUNDREDS OF YEARS OLD.
A petrified tree is reported to have been recently unearthed on the farm of Washington Banner, near Bandler, Texas, at a depth of nearly fifty feet. The tree was hollow and the cavity filled with honey. The comb was in a perfect state of preservation and the honey in the cells tasted sweet, fresh and pure. How old the honey is cannot be known, but it must have taken hundreds of years to bury the tree to the depth in which it was found.

FEEDING WHEAT.

This question is greatly exercising the minds of farmers at the present time in nearly all parts of the continent, and it is well that it should do so, for the following reasons: First, because very low prices are being paid for it at the present time; in the second place, because it will be the means of drawing out much useful information in the near future about the various modes in which wheat may be used as a food for live stock; and, in the third place, it will use up much of the wheat in a very legitimate and even commendable way, by turning it into other forms of food for human beings. The elements of plant food which it contains will thus be very largely retained upon the farm, rather than shipped away.

The great danger will most probably be associated with indiscriminate feeding. One instance, at least, has arisen in which a number of cattle were killed by the indiscriminate feeding of winter wheat. This happened in Coles county, Illinois, as mentioned in a recent issue of *The Breeder's Gazette*. And no doubt many mistakes will be made of which the world will never hear anything. It is well, therefore, to sound a note of caution to those who have made up their minds to feed wheat the coming season, rather than sell it at present prices.

It should be remembered that in feeding nearly all kinds of animals as much wheat as they will take, there is an element of danger. While its concentration tends to make it suitable as a principal factor of the diet of human being, that very concentration renders it unsuitable as the exclusive diet of the lower animals. Poultry may do well for a time on a wheat diet, and the same is true of pigs near the time of the finishing period, but it is only for a time, so that even with these a change or variation will be desirable.

When other grains are admixed with wheat, those that are less concentrated should be greatly preferred. Wheat and corn would not make as desirable a mixture for cattle and sheep as wheat and oats. The latter is also decidedly preferable to a mixture of wheat and peas. And when wheat is fed, though it may be the proper thing to feed bran, in some instances it is less necessary to do so than in feeding some of the other kinds of grain, owing to the considerable amount of bran that must of necessity be fed along with the wheat.

Wheat does very well when fed to poultry in the winter season. It has been found very practicable in furnishing eggs. No other single grain is probably equal to it in this respect. Other adjuncts must also be fed at the same time to get first-class results. These are such as the morning meal of soft, warm food, vegetables, meats and gravel. Young hens fed upon such a diet are likely to do well. Of course the wheat is fed to the hens unground. When fed to pigs, it should be ground or well soaked, although some experiments tend to show that soaking is not sufficiently advantageous to justify following it up. In our opinion the soaking and a most thorough soaking should not be discarded until unmistakable proof of the superiority of other methods has been fully shown.

During the growing period of the life of the animals ground oats should be freely fed along with the wheat. In such instances, it will be apparent that both the wheat and the oats should be ground. When fed to sheep it should not be ground; and here also it does not make as good a food factor as when it is fed along with oats. For beef cattle, or dairy cattle, ground oats serve an excellent purpose when mixed with the ground wheat, and more especially when ensilage is being fed, for in the ensilage there is a very important element of concentrated food in the corn which it contains.

The proportions in which the less concentrated rations shall be blended with the more concentrated will vary with the object sought. It would be impossible to state them exactly to suit each individual instance. This must be left to the judgment of the feeder. But it may be mentioned here that during the growing period more relatively of the less concentrated grain ration should be used, and during the finishing period a less quantity.

It may be that the necessity for feeding wheat to live stock will not be felt very long. The wheat crop throughout the world does not seem as large as usual; hence it is not probable that wheat will continue to be as low as it now is for any great length of time. It is very proper, all the same, to know the best and safest way of feeding it, so that when we do use it thus we may be able to turn it to the best account.—*Live Stock Journal*.

BIRTH.
JONES—On the 16th inst., at Qu'Appelle, the wife of Mr. R. Johnston, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
LEWIS—On the 16th inst., at the 12th inst., by the Rev. Father Rev. Mr. Michael Lillie, read master, C.P.R., to Miss Emily Rebecca Wilson, of Mooseomin.

SIR JOHN ABBOTT'S HEALTH.

The state of Sir John Abbott's health is very serious, and fears are now expressed as to his recovery. The doctors are putting forth every effort to improve the weak state in which he now lies.

FIVE YEARS PENITENTIARY.

Henry Curling, the man who, when employed by Miss Duncan as a trusted servant, stole \$5,000 worth of her jewelry a couple of months ago, was on the 16th inst., at Montreal, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Drayners.

MR. VAN HORNE ABROAD.

Mr. Van Horn, who recently departed on a trip to the Old Country, arrived in London on the 16th, after spending Sunday at Lord Mount Stephen's place, Bracket Court, Hartfordshire. He says, however, that he is really not in England on any special mission, but to consult friends on many railway questions, and for relaxation among the art studios. Van Horne says the success of the Australian line has emphasized the necessity of an improved Atlantic link.

DIAMOND THIEVES.

BRANDON, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Crispe, wife of the manager of the Union bank, Souris, had about \$600 worth of diamonds stolen from her house on Thursday last. Detective Foster, of Brandon, was at once called on the scene, and after a careful investigation succeeded in tracing the diamonds to the possession of the young men who arrived in Brandon on Saturday. He arrested both the thieves here yesterday afternoon and placed them in the provincial goal. The diamonds are in the possession of the goaler.

THE GRENFELL MURDER.

W. White, Q.C., of Mooseomin, was in Winnipeg on Saturday on business connected with the trial of the two Italian tramps for the murder of their companion the scissor grinder. Mr. White is crown prosecutor for Eastern Assiniboia and will conduct the prosecution. On Saturday he visited the police station to secure the evidence of Detective Leach, who arrested the prisoners in Winnipeg. Leach will be wanted at Regina next month. The services of Thomas Walling, of Winnipeg, will probably be engaged as interpreter. At the preliminary hearing at Grenfell there was no interpreter.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A FARMER NEAR FLEMING.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, a farmer living about five miles south of Fleming, came by his death in a very sad way on Friday morning last. He had been in Fleming the previous day, and returned home late at night. Next morning the team was at the door ready to start for Fleming, when Fitzsimmons went into his bedroom, and soon the inmates of the house were startled by hearing the report of a gun. On the bed Fitzsimmons was found with the top of his head blown off and his brains scattered over the wall. A shotgun was leaning against the bed. Death must have been instantaneous. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The *Herald's* correspondent in Quito, Ecuador, writes under date of Sept. 22: "Hundreds of families are dying in Southern Ecuador owing to the famine caused by a failure of the coffee and cocoa crop."

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, October 17th.

| | Maximum. | Minimum. |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Wednesday, Oct. 11 | 86 | 24 |
| Thursday, Oct. 12 | 57 | 32 |
| Friday, Oct. 13 | 41 | 33 |
| Saturday, Oct. 14 | 46 | 22 |
| Sunday, Oct. 15 | 63 | 24 |
| Monday, Oct. 16 | 45 | 25 |
| Tuesday, Oct. 17 | 43 | 24 |

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

| | 6 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wednesday | SW | S | S |
| Thursday | SW | SW | SW |
| Friday | SW | SW | SW |
| Saturday | SW | SW | SW |
| Sunday | SW | SW | SW |
| Monday | SW | SW | SW |
| Tuesday | SW | SW | SW |

Clerk's Office.

Municipality of South Qu'Appelle
APPLICATIONS will be received up to noon on Monday, the 6th November, for the office of COLLECTOR for the year 1893, at a salary of \$60. Applicants to furnish two approved sureties of \$1000 each. By order,
J. DOOLITTLE, Clerk.

THE CHEAPEST FARM In the Qu'Appelle District For Sale.

THE N.E. 1/4 Sec. 26, Tp. 18, R. 15, west of 2nd Meridian. On the farm is a good frame house (10 rooms), also outside kitchen, two stables, and good well, and 40 acres under cultivation. For further particulars apply to
WM. HENDERSON, Regina, or A. C. PATERSON, Qu'Appelle Station.

RARE CHANCE

FOR SALE OR RENT, on easy terms, the S.E. Quarter of Section 20, Township 18, Range 14. Within half a mile of town. Good house on premises. Also sold at a bargain 320 acres within two miles of town.
Apply to A. C. PATERSON, Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

FOR SALE.

HEAVY Yoke of Cattle, in prime condition, will be sold cheap.
Apply, PROGRESS OFFICE.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from Sec. 28, Tp. 18, R. 15, on Oct. 1st, one mouse colored horse, seven years old; about 15 hands; white face and both hind legs white. Any information concerning same will be thankfully received by the undersigned.
F. G. VIGTING, Qu'Appelle Station P.O.

CHOP. CHOP.

PARTIES requiring CHOPPING done will find a machine running daily (Sundays excepted) at Caswell's Creamery, Qu'Appelle.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all parties knowing themselves to be INDEBTED to the estate of the late William Brydon to come forward and pay the same to the undersigned within 30 days of this date.
All persons having CLAIMS against the said estate are hereby notified to forward and prove the said claims on or before November 1st, 1893, otherwise the same claims will be barred.
Dated at Qu'Appelle Station this 25th day of September, 1893.
D. S. MCCANNELL, Administrator.

FOUND.

BETWEEN Moose and Moose Mountain a heavy Canadian Grey MARE, 5 years old, no brand or other mark, except what has been caused by collar; also mark on hind legs, may have been caused with chain harness. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses to
ALEX. KIMBLE, Moose P.O., Assn.

NOTICE.

J. DOOLITTLE, having been appointed J. Intendant, Officer and Municipal Land Grantee, parties having Land or Houses for rent or sale would do well to place themselves in communication with him.

Lands for Sale

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AND ON VERY EASY TERMS.

40,000 ACRES TO CHOOSE FROM,

Within easy distance of the rising Towns of Indian Head and Qu'Appelle Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with Churches and Schools for all.

SPLendid Wheat Growing Land,

And suitable for Farming In all its branches. Intending Settlers only need apply.

WALTER B. SHEPPARD,

LAND COMMISSIONER,

The Canadian Co-operative Colonization Co., Ltd.,

Indian Head, N.W.T.

PANTS

Best in Sample, Latest Modes, and at Moderate Prices. **DOMINION PANTS CO.** 364 and 366 St. James Street, Montreal.

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD

Gravel, Watery, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, positively cured by Dr. J. H. HAZELTON, also Nervous Debility, Impotence, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Premature Ejaculation, Loss of Power, Pain in the Back, Night Sweating, Urinary Tract, General Laxity, Protrusion, Aversion to Society, Excessive Indulgence, Aching, burning, smarting, itching, etc., etc., cured 2 cent remedy for free trial. Graduated Pharmacist, 875 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

FOR EVERY KIND OF JOB PRINTING GO TO

THE PROGRESS OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

Repaired and furnished anew. Now first class in every respect.

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

Bar furnished with finest brands of liquors and cigars.

PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

A. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

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In Dress Goods, Mantle Cloths, Jackets,

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Blankets, &c.

FOR MEN,

See our Ready-made Clothing, Mitts, Gloves,

Boots, Underwear, Top Shirts, &c.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

| | From Montreal. |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Vancouver | Oct. 14 |
| Laurentian | Oct. 14 |
| Numidia | Oct. 21 |
| Sardinian | Oct. 28 |
| Mongolian | Nov. 4 |
| Parisian | Nov. 11 |
| | From New York. |
| Britannic | Oct. 18 |
| Tenonic | Oct. 25 |
| Germanic | Nov. 4 |
| Majestic | Nov. 8 |
| New York | Oct. 11 |
| Paris | Oct. 18 |
| Berlin | Oct. 25 |
| New York | Nov. 1 |
| State of Nebraska | Oct. 5 |
| State of California | Oct. 26 |

Cabin \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, upwards. Intermediate \$60. Steerage \$20. Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to
E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.